The Political Canvass in Virginia.

OUR RICHMOND COURSEPONDERGE.
RICHMOND May 3, 1855.
Fumber of Know Nothings in Virginia—Felo Withdrawals—Course of the Whige—Congressional Canonse -Ridiculous Charge of Anti-Slavery against Flourney -Abolition Speeches of Democratic Leaders in the Vir ginia Legislature of 1832—Gems from the Speeches of ulkner and Randolph-Ruffner's Anti Slavery Pamphlet in 1847—This Congressional District.

the publication of the fact, officially attested. that the Know Nothing camp in the State of Virginia now numbers seventy-two thousand soldiers good and true, the democracy have exhibited evident signs of uncasiness and apprehension. They have resorted to the Pennsylvania trick of publishing fabulous accounts of barge numbers of bolters; but the shallow device is easily penetrated, and produces no effect. Of course, they sensede that if there are, in point of fact, seventy-two thousand members of the Know Nothing ladges in Virginis, the question of the election is settled, and Harry emac is a dead cook in the pit. At the last Presidential election the demogratic vote, the highest ever given, was seventy-six thousand. It is easy to see that the Knew Nothings number already seventy thousand, is fact of which I am assured by the principal member their order in this city, and a gentleman whose means of information are not surpassed, if they are equalled by those of any other person in the State,) they will be able, with the whig outsiders, who may be set down as at least twenty thou carry the State by an overwhelming majority. There is no truth in the report that large numbers of Knew Nothings have left the loiges in this city. Not more than twenty or tairty, at the outside, have quit since the first organization of the party here, a diminuon which did not prevent Bichmand, in her municipal election, from defeating the democracy by a majority altegether upparalliled in her political annuls. Nor is any sportance to be attached to the pretence that the waige of the State, to any great extent, will not support the Know Nothing ticket. Here and there there may be leading whige, such as Thomas J Michie, of Augusta and Thomas S. Gholson, of Petersbarg-both sole and highminded men, I admit - who will sustain Mr Wise. But the great mass of the whigs, especially the rank and the Sie, enjoy too much the prospect of seeing the democraex soundly threshed to aberain from hetping it on by every means in their power. It is a spectacle which they have never witnessed—the Virginia democracy bea'su-and they would belp on that glorious ent if only from curjosity to see how their old conquerors look on the flat of their backs, and to exclusive, over their protrate forms, "Sic semper tyrannis." Moreover, the whigs of the ciate bave many an oli grudge fed fat, which it is now in their power for the first time to gratify. They recoiled the democracy have barred them out of

They reconlect the democracy have barred them out of office, as vigorously as the Know Nothings would exclude fereigners; that they turned every while office helder out of the tapitol, not pitying gray bairs, nor earing for merit and public services; that they accused from it has in the Herican war of moral tree on —o being taites to their country. What, do the democracy want the votes of traitors? Have the whigs forgotten the clear sweep made of the whig office holders? Have they forgotten the pitable cases of old Mr. Brown and Gen. Blicharcens? Have they forgetten the following mandering of the State, by which the whigs were purposely and awaren'ty prevented from electing one single whig Congressman? And now that they have a chance for rewinge, won't they take it? Those who think they won't, don't know much of human nature in general or Seuthere human nature in particular.

presence, won't they take it' Hose whe think they won't, don't know much of human nature in general or Southers human nature in particular.

The Enquirer brags that it has always closely approximated in its estimates of a result refore an election, the real wire a stituates of a result refore an election, the real wire attended in its estimates of a result refore an election, the real wire attended in its estimates of a result refore an election, the real wire attended in its estimates of the most reliable men of its pasty, it has a merely been able to come very sear the truth. But it is entirely out in its calculations this year. The know Nothing cloud has enveloped every thing in a fog so thick and inposetrable that a man causo: tell at a foc's distance the features of his nearest neighbor. How can the Enquirer's correspondents, in any given county, asteriain in these times the real strength of their party? How can the Enquirer itself tell that its 'own correspondents' do not belong to the secret Know Nothing organization? Nay, how can the Enquirer collects its information from sources which at the best are but private and unofficial, and which, in these times, are so beforged by the secret character of the Know Nothing organization, the Know Nothings muster up their estimate from official reports received here from all the lodges of the State, which make their numbers seconty-two thousand. The Know Nothings how their own strength and the strength of their endies—the cemoeracy cannot be sure of either. The Congressional canvass in various parts of the State going on warmy Letcher in the Tenth Legion district, Sayly in the Accomac, and Smith in the Fauterier collects the are the only administration conditates whe have no opposition. All of these gentlemes, though not members of Know Nothing lodges, have touched their hats respectively to Sam. I have a word or two testy in regard to a charge lately brought against the Know hereing and only the first place, the charge is not true. Ha has definitely and the first

sied it under his own hand, and no one doubts his honor.

I the next place, are not the democracy a sweet set of
nonsistent fellows to be elemantly getting up this madneg cry of abolition at every candidate of the opposite
riy—Harrison, Clay, Paylor, Scott, Summers, and, last
sil, Flourney, all the same? Who the devil are they—
set it with reverence—that they should set themselves
as such immanulate virgins on the nigger question? par a such immanulate virgins on the nigger question looking pampliets, from which I have just knocked our looking pampliets, from which I have just knocked our looking pampliets, from which I have just knocked our looking pampliets, from which I have just knocked our look our pampliets of the democracy of Virgina in the year of grace 1832. Did the democracy of Virgina ever hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell? Bid they elect him dovernor hear of James Molowell have been down the look of the war heart of the look of the l

As late as 1847, a strong anti-slavery pamphlet was written by Kev Dr. Ruffner, President of a small Prespyterian College in Western Verginia, and in a letter calling for its publication and endorsing its views, I find the names of two of the most promising and promisent among the young members of the comocratic party. These are the people that distrust the soundness of the Know Nothings and their nomines, on the slavery subject.

No nomination yet for Congress from this district. I hear it will be made on Saturday next. Any good and true man will be elected.

KNOW SOMETHING.

Our Boston Correspondence, Boston, May 5, 1855. The American State Council of Wassachusetts-Details of

its Action-The Anti-Slavery Party Completely Victo rious-The Gallows Voted Down-Will Mr. Loring be Removed?-Kansas Affairs-New Hampshire, &c. The most interesting incident in our politics that has occurred of late, is the action of the American party here, through its tate Council, which met in Boston on the lat of May, and which action is regarded as having "abolitionized" that party People may speculate as to the cause of this as much as they please, but it all resolves itself down to this plan statement. The American party has proceeded in deferen e to the public sentiment of Massachusetts. From the day that the Ne-braska bill was introduced into Congress Massachusetts has been setting stead ly in an anti-slavery direction much stronger than she ever did before. That act broke down whatever there had been left of conservation in the State on the subject of slavery; and recent events in Kansas bave given additional impetus to a current that you probably thought was strong enough before. I called your attention some time since to the victories achieved by the free soilers in our Legislature, and it

inte opposition by the divisions of the State Council-that Boston will be arrayed against the rural districts. a doubt of anything of the kind occuring. It is not at all probable that the Know Nothings of Boston are such silly people as to quarrel with their country friends because they cannot have their own way in all things. They have had, or soon will have their full share of the good things that some from victory, and have been liberally treated in all respects. What could they gain by quarrelling? Nothing, unless they should deem it a privilege to be allowed to aid in any attempt that may be made by the whigs to effect a restoration. The whigs would be very glad to have their aid in the fray, but they would be in no hurry to invite them to the feast-

was ressonable to infer that members of that body were

only representing public opinion by their action. They

new what the people wanted, and proceeded as lord-

if feast there should be.

Some attempts have been made to throw doubts on the accuracy of the published accounts of what occurred Some attempts have been made to throw doubts on the accuracy of the published accounts of what occurred in the State Council. The only error in those accounts is that they do not state the half of what occurred the details or the Council's action would drive some people almost cray. They amounted to a complete "crushing ons" process, at the expense of the "nationals" Previous to the voting being had for officers, Mr. Pierce, the first President of the Know Nothing Order, who know that a strong effort to displace him was about to be made, obtained permission to read a speech, in which he decounced the Fugitive Slave law, the Neorassa bill, and slavery generally. For one who had always been regarded as a conservative he spore most radically; but his late repentance was of no avail, as he cital this rest teng given to Councillor Foster, of Brimiseld, an oll original free soler. The other votes were evan more remarkable for their unanimity against the old candidates. Mr. Mullin, an old hunser democrated Boston, was defeated in a context for the office of Tressurer, by Licut, Governor Brown, who received all the votes but eight. Mr. Brown is a strong anti-slavery man. Mr. Birse could get but three votes for re-election to the office of Worshipful Issiructor, being succeeded by Charles A Phelps, a well known free-soiler. Mr. Warren, who was dismissed from the office of Vice President, received but half a dozen votes, and was succeeded by Mr. Farwell. Mr. Warren opposed Grn. Wilson's election.

When Gen. Wilson had moved a series of resolutions not materially different from those which were alopted on the same cay by the New Hampshira Council, Mr. Ely above the half a top them on the table. This was opposed, and voted down almost unanimously. Mr. Carey, of lowwich, who had been respanded as a strong conservative, mane an anti-divery speech, which is said to nove been very eloquent. This speech is considered the same character as those of Mr. Carey, but judy longs londing a condidate for one of the office of the same c

sidered the law as it stands to be as arred as the marrage contract. There is certainly a none in each case, which is all the resemblance that I can see between the two things.

We shall have to wait some days before we know what is to be the fate of Judge Loring. I think he will be removed, because the "pressure from without" is too great for the Governor to resist. He is a politician and a leader of a party, and as such he must submit to do things, occasionally, that he may not like Should he not remove the Judge, he would be removed from the Governorahip. Report says that seven of the nine Councillors are in favor of removal. The exceptions are fail to be Mr. Rannoni, of the Norfolk district, and Mr. Nelson of the Middless, the ablest members of the Council. If the Governor should consult with the Attorney-General, he would be advised not to remove the Judge, as hr. Cliffurd is strongly opposed to anything calculated to lessen the power of the judiciary. He, as one of the Board of Overseers, voted to keep Mr. Loring in his Law Secreteryship at flarvard.

The Boston Post bas come out against the "Missouri outrages" in Kansas, from which some infer that the administration will uphold Governor Reeder. It is evan said that General Cushing is in favor of a decided course against the Missourians.

A deepstch was received here yesterlay from Virginis, by one of the confunctors of a weekly Know Nothing paper, imquiring whether it was true that that "noto ricus abolitionist," Henry Wilson, had been chosen a delegate to the National Council, &c. They seem to think a good deal of the matter in the Old Dominion.

They are increasing the number of candidates for Senator, in New Hampshire. I I chabod Goodwin has been brought forward by the Portsmouth Journal, which may be considered as a sort of invasion of the right of Mc. Bell. Hale and Bell are to be the men, unless there should es a very great change in things during the next five or fix weeks.

A gentleman who was here from Washington a short time ago, says that the

The following new Post Offices have been established in the State of New York since the 1st of April, 1854:-

Town.

County.
Vernal, Wyoming.
Ulysses, Tomphins.
Centre Moriches, enfork.
Sampson's Pond, Clinton.
Clark's Mills, Onelda.
Quarryville, Eister.
East Walton, Delaware.
New Oregon, Erie.
Consus, Livingston.
Sectch Bush, Montgomery.
Savil, Orange.
Mitchellwile, Stenben.
Sugar Hill Stenben.
Bald Mountaie, Washing'in.
Cresco, Kings.

Town.

County.

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Crancary Creek, Fulton.
Cran Greek, Fulton.
Cran Greek, Fulton.
Cran Greek, Fulton.
Chamusg Danter, Chamung County.

Manches County.

Town.

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Town.
Cran Greek, Fulton.
Chamung Danter, Chamung Dant West Sperby, Orleans. Mitchell's Corners, Orange. Bouth Colten, St. Lawrence. Coryman's Hollow Albany. South Hunitton, Madison. Greenwood Worts, Orange. East Amberst, Eric. Control Process of the Control Process of the

Olmste'v'lie, Essex.
Munchester Bridge Duchess
Nos Springville, Rich mon 1
Solsville, Mudison.
Glendale, Lewis.
Robertsonvills, Sullivan.
West Providence, Saratoga.
East Pendield, Monroe.
Madrid Depor, St. Lawrence.
Lattle York. Cordand.
Gallata Valley, Cordand.
Gallata Valley, Cordand.
Chaserille, Washington.
Palisales, Rockland.
Chaserille, O'sego.
Seymour, Allegany.
East Tro.psburg, Steuben.
New White Lake, Oneids.
Clayton Centre, Jefferson. Claying Centra, Jefferson.
South Potsdam, St. Lawr'e.
Hicksville, Queeus.
Houghton Creek, Allegany.
Elam, Delaware.
Stratford, Fulton.
Vermontrille, Franklin.
South Fevin, Ningara,
Derby, Stanben. South Fein, Niagara, Derby, Stauben. Strait's Corners, Tioga. Brigham, Chantauque. Ingraham: Ganutauque. Walmore, Niagara. Wilayaville, Simben. Highland Sullivan. Green Island, Albany

Our Paris Correspondence.

Pans, April 16, 1856.

Visit of Louis Napoleon and his Consort to England—Historical Contrasts—The Conclusion of the Imperial History of the Crimean Especiation—Precept and Practice—Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris—The Industrial

If there is one thing more conspicuously evident than nother in the French character, as illustrated at all events in Paris, it is the blass used up spirit with which events, tingling the nerves and quickening the pulse of most people, are viewed by a nation which par excellence rejoiceth in the distinctive appellation of La Grande. Here is the representative of that resuscitated dynasty whose very name used to be synonomous with English batted and unceasing blooished, bidding farewell to the coasts of France to visit those of her ancient fee, who, instead of meeting him with sword and lance and all the grim array of ancient rivalry, is covering her highways with triumphal arches, renovating her royal hesp at Windsor, preparing civic fetes, peopling her houses with eager gazers from the farthest provinces, while the living impersonation of her dignity—the Queen, in whose veins flows the blond of a thousand tings—is ready with bended knee and tremulous hands to gird on his limb the most illustrious order of her empire—to endow with the Garter Napoleou the Thiri, as did her royal pre-isosssor Arthur, Duke of Wellington! Nay more—Waterioo is about to be avenged, and the famous gallery at Windser, bearing that title, is to be known by another name, n compliment to the nation which now England loves to honor; and while at this is going on, the Emperor, taking a touching farewell of his corps legislatif, and moving down the Boulevards with a superb retinue, surrounded by the new Cent Guard, and all Paris, as is out emotion, without interest, and men scarcely deign to mark the circumstance by so much as a national shrug of the shoulder. Is this the consequence of a stifled press, or the natural result of revolution upon revolution, of a people void of all patriotism, and pampered, petted, treated like a spoiled child to-day, and de-ceived, vexed, irritated and bamboorled to morrow? The question is more easily asked than answered; the fact, however, as it is, is a speasing one, and certainly reminds one of Rome in her decadence, when now and then the energy of the Prætorian Guards gave a false and meretricious brilliancy to her fading grandeur.

minds one of Rome in her decadence, when now and then the energy of the Fractorian Guards gave a false and meretricious brilliancy to her fading grandour.

Ey way of afforcing his lieges seemeting to amuse them in his absence, the Emperor has given to is morning, in the columns of the Montlett, another of those articles on the "Expeitton d'Orient," which never fails to attract the livilest interest. On this occasion it is the, general policy which is discussed; and the manner of doing so is with such severty towards Rossia, that the Cocument reads more live a memifesto proclaiming the wrongs of France in the sight of the division world, than a published to political treatise. The religious question, it states was for Russia city a pretext; for her the tomb of Christ was but the stepping stone of universal domination. The government of the Emperor of the French compelled the equit of St. Petersburg to throw saids the mask. England at first deceived by the pretended religious character of the question, some perceived her error, and ranged herself by the dire of France. Russia, it continues, severeign of the Black Sea, having only to stretch out her rands to touch the Bosphorus, subjected the Medit terracean to the power of her first at Schastopal. Wherever her ships could swim her preponderance was assured. From the missi of her inaccessible parts she membered every empire and every hingsom. Mot only pressed down under the foot of this Coloseus bending over her, but offerce, Italy, Spain, Egypt ani very secondary State, were threatened in their security and independence.

A great object of this article is evidently to touch the sensibility of Austria, for which purpose some instructions given by the late Emperor Alexander in 1812, and lately published by Adminal Tchakoli, are quoted where Servis, Bon his, Dalmatis, Montenegro, Grustia, Illyria, &c., are spoken of as adminting military organizations; Hungary, too, is especially pointed out. Every possible newns was to be exerted; they might by promised independenc

her prependerance is, her proper influence in the analysis the world. She is to find a general coalition against her ambition, but no one wishes to humiliate her. What is demanded of her, Europe has the light and duty to exact. If she grant it, tranquility is assured; if she refuse it, the war will continue and will decide it.

The closing paragraph of this interesting article is worthy of remark:

"One last word in finishing our task: It is a new and it award of the military and diplo-

"One last word in finishing our task: It is a new and hold course, percaps, to speas of the military and diplomatic conduct of a war while the army is fighting and the policy is negotiating. But we have thought it was precisely under such circumstances that it was good to lell the truth to the country. Truth is a danger only for weak ness. When we have on our sice right and astructs, the little that it is a such as the suc

JUDGE LANCE IN LLANCIS.—A man named Bil-lon, living at Galena, Illinois, of considerable wealth and very respectably connected, was fined \$25 on the 2rd uit for mattreating his wife. This light punish-ment excited much feeling, and after night, it is stated ment excited much feeling, and siter night punishabout seventy five of the "most respectable" citizens
proceeded to properts a most disreputable set of violence. It appears they proceeded to Billion's residence,
took him outside the exprostion, tied and steipped him,
and, with a good cowhide applied a number of severe
lashes to his bare back; then applying a thick coat of
tar and feathers to his person, they led him back to his
own house and left him.

After quoting thancellor Kent's rules for the construction of statutes, via: "incocording to the institute, in the institute in the came subject," the opinion recites the previous of the act and may:—

There is no ambiguity about this statute. No license, except according to the second section, can be granted after the passing of the act. Such licenses may be obtained on and after the first day of May. With these exceptions, all previous have on the subject remain to force until the fourth of uly imported liquors may be sold to be thus sold by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the iliquor cases decided in 5th Howard's Reports.

I am wave that a different opinion has been given by Mr. Dillon, of New York. He thinks the traffic in all imported liquors after the 4th of July is free to every person who chooses to embart in the business. In my opinion, what so construction of the act is at war with all the rules of construction which I have quoted above. What was the law before the passing of this act? What was the mischief sgainst which the old law did not prove do? Was it that the traffic in liquor was too much restrained? Was it that intividual on which I have quoted above. What we the law before the passing of this act? What was the mischief sgainst which the old law did not prove do? Was it that intividual on the provention of the recommendation of the courts and the public offerers is not execute the law as to account the provention of the court of the provention of the traffic in liquor as a bevrage? Is it not equally plain that the duty of the courts and the public offerers is not execute the law as to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy?

The language of the exception in the first section is a follows: "This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell w

May until the 4th of July, consists of the revised statutes, with the oid license abolished and the new one substituted.

On the Fourth of July all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the new law har repealed. The prohibitory parts of the revised statutes are not inconsistent with the new law and are, therefore, not repealed in terms; but the penal parts of the new law will probably supersede those of the old law.

With respect to the duties of Mayor, I do not perceive anything specific; but his duty, uneer the charter, is to see that the laws of the State and ordinances of the city are fauthfully executed therein."

Mr. Hill, of Albary, his written a very elaborate opinion on the search and reiture clauses. It is not my intention to discuss at present, if at all, any of the topics discussed by him. Thus far he has not said anything upon the points which I have been considering; nor has be questoned the power of the Legislante to enast a prehibitory law; nor has he satisfied me that search and reiture are anconstitutional. I have confined my remarks to such subjects as more immediately concern the duties of the Mayor and officers of the city as the present time.

JUMP SAVAGE.

time. JOHN SAVAGE.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD ON THE DUTIES OF A

us a brief note, expressing your views upon the matter, it would be of immense service to us. The committee are exceedingly anxious to receive such a nobe from you. The convention assembles on Tuesday of next week, the 5th of May. Please direct your letter took. W. Williams, Evening Riegraph office, Bost in. Hoping to hear from you during the present week, I remain your obedients servant,

Secretary State Temperance Committee. Mayor's Optice, New York, May 3, 1855.

Dear Fir.—I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. It asks my tiews of the duty of a mayor of a city with reference to the enforcement of laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and stating that "the committee of the State Temperance Society of Massachusetts are exceedingly anxious to receive an answer from you."

In reply, I have the honor to say that the duty of a mayor with reference to the execution of any law depends upon the law itself. There are laws, the enforcement of which rests entirely with other functionaries, and with which municipal officers have nothing to do therefore, of the duties of mayors in the creention of your prohibitory law in the cities of Mass achusetts, I cannot speak, never having read that law, and without knowledge as to the majsterial prerogatives of their coffices in your State.

By a singular oversignt, the Legislature of New York has passed a puchylitory law which imposes no daty upon the major of this city whatever. That officer in your you prohibitory law in the cities of Massachusetts, I cannot speak, never having read that law, and without knowledge as to the mpisterial prerogatives of their not only not named in the act, but its execution dependenties in your State.

By a singular oversignt, the Legislature of New York has passed a puchylitory law which imposes no daty upon the major of this city whatever. That officer is not only not named in the act, but its execution dependent of intemperance, and it became my duty as mayor of this city to enforce its provisions, the effort wo

voice upon my survey as to the duties of executive officers generally, and which would govern my conduct it mayor of one of your cities for the enforcement of any law-and all laws under the qualifications shalled to herein—Irefer you to a communication made by me to the people of this city, on the 15th ult., a copy of which is enclosed. I am very truly yours.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ple of this city, on the 16th ult., a copy of which is enclosed. I am very truly yours.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NIAGARA FALLS—LIQUOB ON ONE SIDE AND COLD WATER ON THE OTHER.

Visiters are already flocking to Niagars, and that villege is beginning to wear a summer aspect. The Baffalo Commercial says:—There was a great falling off in the pleasure travel throughout the country last year; a circumstance that will doubtles serve to create a corresponding increase during the coming season. The Clifton Mouse, on the Canada side, will probably command a larger share of custom than usual, in view of the fact that it is in a land of free foddies, and can laugh at the provisions of the "act to prevent pauperism and crime," and continue to supply good wines and laugh at the provisions of the "act to prevent pauperism and crime," and continue to supply good where will be the standard beverages on this side of the line.

The Sulfalo Courier says:—The liquor dealers on the other side of the river are anticipating a rich harvest the present ceason, and rents have greatly advanced.

THE MAINE LAW IN DRLAWARE—RAISING THE PRICE OF BOARD.

[From the Dover Reporter, May 4]

On Monday last, the price of boarding was raised in the public houses here, we understand, to four dollars a menth; transient and travelling custom in a like ratio, in the city of Wilmington, a similar arrangement has been made by the hotel keepers. The proprietors say they cannot sustain their houses without resorting to such a measure. He regular price of permanent boarding he called a pretty heavy tax imposed by the Maine law, But it is not confined to permanent boarders only. Every one who travels, or is under the accessity of remaining from home on business, or otherwise, mant share as similar fate. And all this for what? Why, a down or two of men in the State were inclined to drink too much liquor—who might, under the existing laws, have been unished for drunkeuness, and fined for every offence—and a few dozen others wished to get late office and hold the

THE PROPLE'S PROGLAMATION IN KANSAS—A NEW

THE PROPIL'S PROCLAMATION IN KANSAS—A NEW GOVERNOR DEMANDED.

[From the Rickapoe City (E. T.) Flonser, April 25.]

We learn by a handbill, that there is to be a meeting of the citizens of Kansas held at Leavenworth, on the 28th inst., (next Saturday,) to take measures to have a Governor appointed for Kansas Ferritory, who wall be disposed to ciscbarge the duties of said office without partiality—one who will be inclined to fill the office unincumbered with abolition proclivaties. We approve of such a measure, as the present executive is unquestionably very obnoxious to a large majority of the sovereigns of this Ferritory; but at the same time, if the President fails to take cognizance of a pesition of the people to turn out Gov. Reeder and appoint a man who will prove acceptable, they (the people) should take measures to have a satisfactory Governor, even at the hazard of taking the responsibility upon themselves, and placing a squatter rights man in said office. If there is not a determination to accomplish their object, it will be uncless for them to attempt the matter and leave it un accumplished. It would be far better they had not attempted it at all. President ilerce may countenance a petition coming from the voice of the people; but again he may not countenance; it, and in such an event wherein will the people be satisfied or their grievances? This matter should be looked into before action is taken. It would be much better the subject were not attempted, unless it is uncertainen with deliberation, and a determination that the present Governor must and shall be turned out of office. Every district in the Territory is expected to be represented at this Convention.

THE KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL IN CHICAGO,

turned out of office. Every district in the ferritory is expected to be represented at this Coavention.

THE KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[From the Chicago bemocrat, May 3.]

The Know Nothing State Council has been in session for the past two days, at Harmony Hall, in this city. Nearly two bundred delegates from various portions of the State have been in attendance.

We understand they had a very stormy time yenterday afternoon. The Jounnatians, who were first started in this city, by a gestleman who was a candidate for a high official position at the late city election, appear to be in the ascendant.

The Sams are anti-foreign and anti-Catholic. The Jounthans are anti-slevery, but not against foreigners. They will admit all foreigners who disarow temporal allegismes to the Pope.

The Sams are backed up by Judge Douglas, who was yesterday visited by large numbers of the members of the order of pro-lavery tendenties, who are deligates from the Southern part of the Sints. He seviaces a great interest in the progress of Sam, on account of what that gentleman has already done in making Kansas a slave State.

The Jonathans, be vever, are taking the lead in this city. Already large numbers of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish have joined them, and they promise to swallow up Sam comple ely, who is now chiefly sapported by old nunker whys, old hunser democrats, and old feglies generally, with Judge Douglas to cement the whole i possible into one mass, in order to r-veage himself upon the foreigners, who are instinctively opposed to his pro-slavery principles, and who can asswer eget to sanotion the inquiry of making slave States out of soil once consecrated to freedom.

MASSACHUSÉTIS KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL.

The American State Council, held in Soston May 1st,

of soil once consecrated to freedom.

MASSACHUSÄTTS KNOW NOTHING STATE GOUNCIL.

The American State Councit, held in Soston May 1st, passed the following resolutions:

Esolved, That while the American party of Massachusetts fully recognize the right of the States to regulate their own domestic affairs, we claim, and shall under all circumstances exerces, the right to relieve the federal government from all connection with the responsibility for the existence of the sectional institution of slavery.

Resolved, That we discountenance all attempts to stille the freedom of discussion, and the freedom of action upon all the great moral questions of the age, and will resist any attempt to exclude from our ranks any person on account of his opinions upon such questions.

MISCELLANBOUS.

MISCELLANBOUS.
In Lawrenceburg. Ind., toe election for city officers resulted in a democratic defeat—the democracy electing but one Councilman. The democratic candidate for Mayor was beauen by six votes.

Mayor was bea en by six votes.

In Terre Haute, Ind., the Know Nothings are triumphant, electing Hook for Meyor, by 140 majority.

In Jefferson, Ind., the election went Know Nothing by a small majority.

The Know Nothing Courcil, No. 16, of Winchester, Va., have approved and endorsed the principles and objects adopted by Council No. 12, of this city, and promulgated on the 12th of March last.

Dr. John Jackson has announced himself a democratic candirate for Congress in the Fifth district of Kentucky, and has shready commenced the cancass. There seem to be several aspirants in the district.

The democratic State Committee of Maine have called

seem to be several aspirants in the district.

The democratic State Committee of Maine have called a convention for the nomination of Governor, to meet at Augusta on the 21st of June.

The impression gains ground that Gov Gardner will refuse the address of the Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring.

The Democratic State Convention of Fexas met at Huntsville on the 21st ult. A despatch to the Galveston Civilian says that only eleven counties were represented, and no nominations were made, but Pease and Dickerson were endorsed and recommended for re-election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Raifroad Convention, at the same place, unanimously adopted the State system.

A petition is in circulation in Massachusetts calling upon the two branches of the Legislature to request Henry Wilson to resign his office of Senator, on account of his political "acts preceding, and which led to his slection."

More of the Martha Washington Case—Charge of Perjary.

[From the Cincionati Enquier, May 4.]

Nathan Coops, who was arrested upon a warrant sw rn out by Mr. J. B. Clarke, charging him with perjury, was taken before United States Commissioner Penserv, vesterday.

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD ON THE DUTIES OF A

MAYOR.

The fellowing correspondence has taken place between
the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Temperance
Committee, and Mayor Wood, of this city, in relation to
the duties of a chief magistrate, with reference to the
enforcement of the prohibitory I quor law:

Massachusetts State Femperance
Massachusetts to request you to give your views of
the duties of a mayor of a city with reference to the
enforcement of laws regulating or prohibiting the sale
of intoxicating dricks. A new law (prohibitory) has
just passed our Legislature, and we are endeavoring to
secure its enforcement in this city. If you could seal
us a brief rote, expressing your views upon the matter,
it would be of immense service to us. The committee
are exceedingly anxious to receive such a note from you.
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boxes away, that afterwards he saw the said boxes on the levee, in this city, and he in tandly recognized them; he recognized one that he had no hed by a peculiar knothole in it; that he picked out of that hole several scraps of leather and several refuse pieces; that he then and tiers saw those boxes put on board the steamer Martha Washington.

All this testimory, J. B. Clarke charges, is wilfully made and maliciously false.

Nathaniel Mescer was the first witness called and sworn. He testified that he was acquainted with the firm of Filley & Chapis, and knew that, in December, 1851, they had on hand a large stock of goods, and also employed a large number of hands; that the leather soraps about the shop were used for fuel. He did not know the defendant personally.

John O'Comor called and Sworn —He was employed in the shop of Filley & Chapin, in December, 1851, and nearly one hundred men were then employed. The stock on hand was also large, and, the weather being cold, all the chips were used for fuel. He had often seen packing done, but had never seen any ropes or scraps put up; thought if any such thing had been done the hands would have known it. He knew Coons, and had heard that he was discharged from the shop for some difficulty about a case of boots.

The testimony of Henry Chapin, Lowis Miles, and Antony Collors, who were afterward examined went to abow that the deposition made by the defeadant was untrue. The case was continued until this morning.

THE ORIGINAL CONPILENCE MAN—His IDENTIFICATION BY A NEW YORK OFFICER.—William Stokely, one of the Independent Police of Wall street, New York, visited the jall in this city yesterday, in company with officer Wemple. His attention was not drawn to the cell in which Farmel Willis is confined, but upon reaching it and obtaining a view of the immate, he turned towards Mr. Wemple, and pointing to the cell, said:—"Here is No. 1, the original Confidence Man. I arrested him the first time in New York and afterwards in New Orleans. On toth occasions he was charged with obtaining valuable articles in a way similar to that in whish he got the gold chain in the city; and on both charges he was convicted and sent to the State Prison." Willis attempted to "play down" upon the officer, and denied ever having seen him or having been arrested in the places spoken of by the officer. Both officers had left him, and were walking towards the staircase, when Willis called Mr. Stokely back. During this private interview he said to the latter:—"Why in h—I did you come here to spot me? I am in a d— d tight place, and want to get out of the scrape as easily as possible." The officer assured him that his visit to this city was for an entirely different purpose; that he was in pursuit of a man, but he was not the person. At the time the officer arcested him in New York, as also in New Orleans, he went by the name of Watson. It is raid that, of late years, he has attempted a reformation in his conduct, and has behaved (himself comparatively well. The first glass of liquor he imbibes appears to make him a monomanisc—his love for deception and fraud returns to him, when he has no control over his conduct. It is during these spasms that he gets into trouble, and for which the law holds him accountable. The l'Indadelphis News, in introducing an account of Willis' performances in this city, says:—"We, some months since noticed the arrest, in this city, of the original Condence Mas, Elward Stevens, cometimes known as Samuel Wills. Samuel Powell, THE ORIGINAL CONFILENCE MAN-HIS IDENTIFI-

Obstuary.

Mr. CRARLES E. WEBSTER, a representative of the Massachusetts Legislature from Chelsea, died on the 4th Died, at Southington, Connecticut, on the 28th ult,
CHAUNEY LEWIS, aged 95 years, a soldier of the revolu-tion, and for a short period a member of Washington's
Life Guard.

The Overland Mail.

JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1855.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,—
In to day's Herall I notice under the head of "Salt Lake News" the following: "Magraw and Reseide have given up their contract for carrying; the mail to Independence, and that mail service is discontinued on the route." Your correspondent is mistaken: the service under cvr contract has been and is still being performed by on on that route, as will appear by reference to the registers of the Postmaster at Independence filed at the Post Office Department. The fles of Dessret news came in with the mail, and the mail train spoken of as having an escort furnished were ours. The escort is furnished between Fort Rearney and Fort Larimie. The mail for Salt Lake city left Independence May 1. Do us the justice to insert th's, and oblige.

MAGRAW & REESIDE, By J. E. REESIDE,

hroughout the Country.

The Crops Throughout the Country.

Fig. YORK.

The Livingston county Republican says the usually fine appearance of the wheat crop throughout that county is a cause for just cangraintation, and is the subject of remark by all suriculturiets. The crop last year was far below the average, but the high ruling rates made up in a good degree for the dedicancy, and stinuglated the farmer to an increased attention this year and, as a resuit, we done toot there is near or full one-quarter more acres of land now to wheat in this county than at any former period. The winter, although uncommonly severe, and the spring have been extremely favorable. There has been little freezing or thawing weather of the kind that so severely tries wheat, particularly on elayey soil.

The Rochester Union of the 30th uit, says, a bond side aske of wheat on the ground—the incoming crop—was made on Saturday, and the first we have heard of being made thus season: One of the most extensive farmers in an adjoining town contracted for the sale of the product of about one hundred acres, to be delivered immediately after harvest, at a fraction less than two deliars see bandel. The purchaser was a county miller. A handsome advance was made on the spot to blind the contract, the interence from this sale is that present indications are that the opening price for the new grop will not be less than two dellars. It will be more than ten weeke to harvest, and important changes may occur to affect the ma kets in that time.

The Ningara Falls Gazette states that the destruction of a large portion of the wheat trop last season, by weevel, occasioned a deprecusion; if the price of farm lands, and is a cause of anxiety to the farmers for their cropp of this year; and adds, that should the wevil destroy say portion of the present crop, farming lands will uffer a further decrease in value.

From accounts received from all parts of the Valleys.

Vindisia.

From accounts received from all parts of the Valley, the Fineastle Whig thinks the prospect for an abundant wheat crop quite flattering.

The county of Haidar (Va.) has the reputation of producing famo as crops of wheet and we are glad to sear that she has a good prospect for the present year. The People's Advocate informs us that the crop is regarded as promising, not with tanding the unpropisions weather. Rain, nowever, is much needed

The People's Advecate informs us that the crop is regarded as promising, not with the single the unpropitional weather. Rain, nowever, is much needed

DELAWARE.

The Dover Reporter of the Eith ult says:—The wheat throughout the State is looking as fidely as we have ever seen it. There is every for ication of an abundance of fruit of all kin as though it may not be so early in marret as to command the first prices. With ordinary seasonable weather, there is every prospect of a full harvest this year of grain fruit and vegetables.

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukie Seminal of the 20th ult says:—Timely and abundant rains have fallen throughout the interior of our State within the past weak, and under their genial influence the winter wheat is coming forward finely. Accounts from all time largest wheat growing counties concur in the statement that the grain looks vigorous and luminat and helds for in a better promise even than last year. The farmers are busy in all directions, putting in their spring crops, and the yet unbroked prairies and case openings are shive with min and teams turning up the soid. The sarring, thus far, has been most propulous, and with ordinary weather the crop of Wicconson this yet; will be double that of any privous season. There is every litelihood, too that our farmers will obtain seminerating prices for all that they cam raise; for besides the demand which may be expected from the sea-noard we shall have fifty thousand new comers to feed at home.

The Rising Sun Viciler, of the 28th ult., says:—The wheat crop, should our old friend Jack Frost delay his fruit braining trees, we angur tavorably concerning the fruit trop, should our old friend Jack Frost delay his visit.

The Vincennes Gazette, of the 25th ult., says:—The wheat crop, should our old friend Jack Frost delay his visit.

The year of the same way to be some may be said of rye. Ook in many cases, are coming on flowly. Of what and rye about an average breach of land was soon last fall. The quantity of land loom in oat is probably larger

The new deep waven county intelligencer, says that the crops in that section of the State look flourishing.

MARI LAND.

The Elkton Cevil County Whip furnishes the following item:—Some of our farmers planted corn during the fine weather of the present week. There will be a large breach of acres planted in the county this year. The wheat fields are improving as the Spring advances, but the prospect is not so encourag ng as desirable. The old supply of wheat is nearly exhausted—there is not enough in the county for home consumption. There is a greater quantity of corn, but it is also growing scarce. The Annapolis Republician has received the most cheering accounts from the farmers in Anna Arundel county, relative to the growing crops. The wheat is represented to be in a most thriving and healthy condition, and bids fair to yield abundantly. In fact, the late rains have given new life to everything. The Cumberland Mineral Journal says that rais is much wanted in some portions of Allegony county. In some parts the wheat looks in fine condition.

The Casaville Stantage and the state of the same parts at the same of the same parts.

The Caseville Standard says:— After an unusually hard winter, we are at length bleased with most charming spring weather, and the woods and gardens are already beginning to show the effects of it. In this region the peach crop is not more than half destroyed, while other fruits are scarcely injured at all. We have never seem wheat look better, and there is every prospect of a large crop. Altogether, the prospects of the farmers in this portion of Cherokee Georgia are very flattering.

portion of Cherokee Secreta are very flattering.

TRIAS.

The present crop of wheat it is said by the Austin papers, will be larger in Travis and adjoining counties than ever before.

MISCOURT.

The Messenger, published at Hannibal, Mo., learns from farmers that the prospect for a good wheat crop throughout North an Missouri are more promising than they have been for some jears past.

The following is from the St. Louis Republican of the 16th — As fars as can be imjessed from the statements of

Into lonewing is from the St. Louis Republican of the St. Louis Republican of the St. Louis Republican of the St. Louis Republicant of the St. Louis Republicant of the St. Louis Republicant of the West promises more than an average jield. The mowe of the winter and weather were generally favorable, and the young blades now look vigorous under the featering influences of apring rains and sunshine.

winter and weather were generally flavorable, and the foundation of spring rains and sunshine.

In Illinois the propects of an abundant wheat crop are also good. We lears from the Alton Courier, the editor of which paper has recently made a trip across the central portion of Illinois, that however short the crop may have been least year, it has not deterred the farmers of the state from seining every portion of favorable time curing the fall for sowing their wheat, and the result shows that there are at least twenty per cent more acres now in wheat than in any previous year. The weather has been exceedingly favorable, and if we should be bleased with our ordinary spring, Illinois will have an amount of wealth in that single crop which it would be difficult to estimate.

His Granhauss of the west.

First Granhauss of the west.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 23.]

If receipts should continue as heavy as they are at present until the core of the resion the year with us will prove one of the most remarkable, in a commercial point of view, ever known. Wheat, core, oats rye, and flour srealergilly over last year's receipts for the same time, and the amounts coming forward appear to be increasing every day. The Upper Mississippi, which usually sends out larger supplies of grain than the Illinois, this season falls far behind her aggregate of shipments. Should that section give anything has the supplies herefore received, we have no heatmino in stating that the grain business of this market will show, at the close, an increase of at least twenty-five per cent over the operation of any preceding year. The comparative pancity of receipts from the Upper histissipp is attributed by many to low waters and high freights—by others to a scribty surplus. We hear it states, however, by those who are in constant communication with trafers at prominent points, that large lots of grain are held ready for shipment, awaiting only fair opportunities for transports of the sum they commanded one year ago.

Monopoly of the Hoboken

Monopoly of the Hoboken Ferry, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have been a commuter on the Hobken ferry for more than two years: during the greater part of last quarter I was sick and did not purchase a ticket. This quarter, on wishing to buy the two cent tickets that are allowed the commuters till the Messrs. Stevens repurchase the lease of the ferry franchise, (for to whom else will that lease be of any use?) I was refused them on the plea that I had no ticket last quarter. Thus a person who was a commuter for one quarter only a nature a pri-

plea that I had no tichet last quarter. Thus a person
who was a commuter for one quarter only, enjoys a privilege that is refused to one who has commuted for two
years; and on the same principle would be refused to one
who had commuted for ten years. Injustice is on the
face of the arrangement.

My business leads me to cross the ferry more than
twice a day but that of course is nothing to the Mesers.
Stevens, who have never sevend to recognize that those
who support a ferry have some rights, as well as the monopolities who purchase the right of the ferry franchise.
If the Mesers. Stevens do not perchase the ferry leare,
what are the Hoboken people to do—cross by the Canal
street or Christopher, sirect ferries? Why, then, wait for
the purchase to be effected? Wey not sell the commutation tickets now, as well as then?

And again, why was not this change at mounted before
the touses were taken for the current year, when persons had an opportucity to provise themselves with resicences out of Potoken?

To show the difference between the cost to a family of
four persons—

Total. \$20 to The commuters were permitted to pass as frequently a they wished. Now System.—For those who had not a ticket last quar

ter:—
Yearly cest for two gentlem\*n, who go to New
York twice a day, at 30. a trip, 12e, 355 days. \$87 6
Yearly cost for two ladies. 87 6
Total. 8175 9
Cost of old system. 25 0